Universal Justice and Peace Are Nippon's Goal

Nippon Times

Today's Sacrifices Mean Victory Tomorrow

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NIPPON UNITS AWARDED CITATION FOR BRAVERY IN HOLDING AKYAB AREA

Foiled Foe's Attempts to Wrench Back Donbeig Sector

EXPLOITS EXEMPLARY

Smash Back Best Efforts of British Land, Air Attacks for More Than a Month

Smashing back the all-out efforts of the British-Indian troops in their frenzied attempts to recapture Akyab since the beginning of this year, and gallantly defending the Donbeig area which formed a vital strategic link in the defense of Burma, against the desperate land and air attacks of the enemy, thus greatly facilitating subsequent operations, the Unit occupying the Donbeig area earned a citation from Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, then Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Burma Area, and the fact was brought to the gracious notice of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced 4 p.m. Wednesday.

The citation follows:

"A Unit occupying the Donbeig Area:

"The above, belonging to the Miyawaki Unit charged with the defense of the Akyab strategic area, assumed the task of maintaining the position at Donbeig, which constituted a vital link in the defense of this area, on January 4, 1943.

"At that time, powerful British-Indian forces attempting to recapture Akyab had advanced south along the Mayu peninsula and the area east of the Mayu River and carried out vigorous attacks against the frontal line connecting Rathedaung, Ran Khyoung and Donbeig. The attacking forces, whose main strength consisted of the 14th Indian Division, had carried out fierce repeated attacks in the afore-mentioned places since the latter part of December.

"Since the early part of January, the enemy, mobilizing large forces accompanied by powerful artillery and tanks, and supported by superior air units against the frontal line of Donbeig, tried hard many times to penetrate the defense line and consequently our defense was often endangered.

"However, the above Unit, in spite of the fact that it was a mixed corps, maintaining an iron unity under the commander of the composite troop continued stiff resistance enduring all sorts of difficulties and privations, and repulsed the fierce and persistent joint land and air attacks of the enemy. With the death in action of the commander of the composite troop, the highest officer below him took charge of the command of the Unit. With the morale of its members rising higher and higher, the Unit successfully discharged the grave duties of maintaining the strategic keypoint for a long period of more than a month until reinforcements arrived in the early part of February.

"The afore-mentioned activities of the Unit occupying the Donbeig area whose members consistently remained sturdy, brave and indomitable, keeping a high morale from the beginning to the end, and whose component corps maintaining proper cooperation, repulsed every attack launched by the enemy, forestalled in its early move the attempt of the British-Indian forces to reoccupy Burma and made subsequent offensive operations of the Imperial Forces exceedingly advantageous.

"Its exploits are great and are indeed worthy of being set up as examples for the entire Army.

"A citation is hereby awarded to it, March 18, 1943.

SHOJIRO IIDA
Supreme Commander
of the Army Forces
in the Burma Area."

Unit Commander Kosuke Miyawaki hails from Kumamoto City and after serving many important military posts was made an infantry unit commander in 1941.

Major Shinsaku Ito is from Fukui Prefecture. He took part in the Siberian campaign, Shanghai Incident, and China Affair.

Single Nippon Unit Foiled Foe's Plan to Retake Akyab

Ito Unit Defended Donbeig Sector Under Most Trying Conditions

Only a small force of the Imperial Army occupied the area in and around Akyab following the Japanese advance into Burma but in view of the new campaign plan of the enemy a garrison with the main force of the Miyawaki unit as its mainstay was stationed since last year to guard Akyab and the more important points in front.

Early in December, the enemy began reinforcing their forces in the Chittagong area, declaring that they would wrest back Akyab from the Japanese. With a powerful force composed mainly of the 14th Indian division, the British crossed the Indo-Burmese border and advanced southward along the Mayu Mountains and the River Mayu. Finally a contingent of that force reached the southern section of the Mayu peninsula.

Thus it became imperative for the Japanese to hold a strong position on the Mayu peninsula at any cost as it would influence the whole course of the campaign in that sector. Orders therefore came through to hold the Rathedaung-Donbeig line.

Battle Near Donbeig

The Ito contingent at that time received the following order from Unit Commander Miyawaki:

"With the X X Company as its mainstay the Ito Contingent will occupy the left advance position near Donbeig."

Commander Ito, therefore, sent a section of the X X Company which was well-acquainted with the conditions on the opposite shore to effect a surprise landing on the southern bank of Mayu Island by means of boats before the break of dawn. Then he made preparations for the advance of a mixed company and at sundown under cover of the section which had already crossed landed at Angumo. In correspondence with the occupation of Ran Khyoung by a comrade unit the mixed company occupied the position near Donbeig. On January 5 it pushed on rolling back the enemy in front and occupied the sector along the waterway two kilometers north of Donbeig. All at once it came in contact with a powerful enemy force and on January 6 received its first attack. At about 7 p.m. that day an enemy force of about 500 with three armored cars leading the van came attacking and the company by a daring bayonet counter-attack beat back the enemy after four hours of fighting. Two of the British armored cars were put out of commission, while the British left 22 dead on the field. The Japanese suffered two officers and four men killed and eight others wounded. Since then the Japanese were subjected to attack day and night by land and air, the enemy sending numerically superior units against us. For over a month the struggle continued, the Japanese adjusting their front with what small reinforcements received from the rear from time to time. Each attack that the enemy made in overwhelmingly superior numbers was repulsed with heavy damage to the enemy.

The fiercest fighting in this campaign took place on January 18 and 19 when the British made their second attack. The small force of the Japanese holding their position in the face of the determined large-scale enemy attack laid the foundation for the Japanese victory at Akyab.

Battle of January 18, 19

On January 18 the British lying in front of Donbeig commenced their offensive under cover of terrific artillery action that lasted for three hours from 9:30 a.m. At 1 p.m. an enemy infantry unit of 200 came on along the mountain path on the right wing of the Japanese position, penetrating our lines through an interstice between our defense outposts. Another unit of 200 advanced to a frontal attack, while still another under the protection of four armored cars came attacking along the beach making for a position behind our left wing. This latter unit and the frontal attackers were beaten back after an hour's engagement but

(Continued on Page 2)

Graphic Account Is Given Of Gallant Fighting by Commander Ito

Domei

AT XX ON THE INDO-BURMA FRONT, July 7.—The brilliant activities of the Ito Mixed Corps which successfully defended Donbeig from the onrushing British-Indian troops under the most trying circumstances was vividly recounted by Unit Commander Ito.

The Unit Commander's account follows:

As a preliminary to a large-scale offensive to annihilate the Anglo-Indian forces, the Imperial Forces determined to secure the line connecting Donbeig and Rathedaung on the eastern bank of the Mayu River north of Akyab. A part of our Unit crossed the Mayu River at its mouth under cover of darkness before dawn on January 4 and landed at Angumo on the opposite bank and occupied it.

The Watanabe Unit which followed us on the following day immediately penetrated the Mayu Mountains and advanced to the coast of the Bay of Bengal. After dealing heavy blows to hundreds of enemy troops defending Donbeig in its night raid carried out before dawn on January 6, the same unit proceeded northward along the coast and secured a nameless creek two kilometers north of Donbeig.

In this battle, Unit Commander Watanabe died a glorious death. His remains were borne to Angumo onee but taken to the front line again. Led by the loyal soul of its commander, the Watanabe Unit constructed a position on the northern bank of the creek and launched its death-fight with large enemy forces. The same creek, though a 100-meter wide stream flowing from the foot of the Mayu Mountains into the Bay of Bengal, constituted an important defense line for Donbeig.

First Offensive Repulsed

For three days starting on January 6, the enemy started their first offensive with 600 or 700 troops with armored cars at the top of the column under the protection of severe bombardment.

The men of the Watanabe Unit dashing out of the position fought the enemy with hand grenades and bayonets and repulsed them. In this battle, a machine-gunner, on seeing his gun run over by an enemy armored car, jumped upon the enemy car and butchered the entire crew by throwing hand-grenades into the vehicle. He also killed crowding enemy soldiers with a captured Czech machine-gun.

The artillerymen, meantime, vigorously fired two captured 12-pound guns, putting out of commission two more enemy armored cars. Afterward, enemy armored cars made it a point of fleeing immediately when fired by Japanese machine-guns.

There was no shelter in that particular area around the creek. The enemy could observe everything in and around our position from the observation post set up on a height commanding a broad view and moreover, they had microphones near the position. Intent on crushing our strength with air attacks and artillery, the enemy bombarded us day and night. They also gradually increased guns of 10 and 15-centimeter caliber up to 40. More than a dozen anti-aircraft guns joined in the bombardment so severe that it beggared description. As more than 3,000 or 4,000 shells were daily fired against us, our positions were completely transformed.

Trenches Smashed

In addition to this, the enemy's bombardment was very accurate: our trenches dug in sand were mercilessly smashed and losses in men gradually increased. Our men continued untiringly to rebuild the trenches. Enduring the menacing shortages in foodstuffs and water, the soldiers fought on. The Donbeig line was the foremost keypoint of our most important base, Akyab, and also constituted the foothold for a large-scale offensive in the future.

In view of this fact, the Watanabe Unit in spite of the strategic disadvantage of the place, determin-

(Continued on Page 2)

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OBSERVANCE DAY

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month of the 16th year of Showa.

SENATOR CHANDLER IS FOOL, SAYS TIMES

New York Paper Criticizes Kentuckian for Remarks About British Strategy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 6.—Referring to Kentucky Senator Albert Chandler's recent severe criticism of British strategy in the Burma area and his insistance that the decision of the Casablanca Conference should be revised to permit the commencement of counter-attacks in the Pacific area, the New York Times, in an editorial on May 21, suggested that the Senator should refresh his geographical knowledge by taking a look at the world map before making foolish suggestions.

"We perceive that Senator Chandler is very critical of the British forces operating near Burma," the Times editorial in effect says.

"Senator Chandler ought to have taken a look at his map of the world. Then he would have known better than to complain about the failure of the British forces to oust the Japanese army from the Burma area. Then he would have realized

(Continued on Page 2)

AXIS VICTORY SURE, AVERS SPOKESMAN

Hori Castigates Roosevelt as Instigator, Plotting to Involve Neutrals in War

That the iron solidarity of Japan, Germany, Italy and their Allies will surely bring to the Axis final crowning victory was emphasized by Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular press conference with foreign correspondents, Wednesday.

The Spokesman made his statement in connection with the publication by the German Foreign Office of "Roosevelt's Way to War," a White Book written on the basis of secret official documents gathered by Reich authorities.

The text of Mr. Hori's statement follows:

"'Roosevelt's Way to War' exposed by the German Foreign Office on the basis of official documents is an additional testimony to the fact that even while President Franklin Roosevelt was making the notorious 'quarantine' speech, he was actively plotting to involve peaceful coun-

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, July 8, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Wartime Economic System

MAINICHI.—Somebody has said that the War of Greater East Asia is a war of aircraft and rice. This expresses in a nutshell the total nature of the war we are fighting.

National policy elucidated at the extraordinary session of the Diet also revolves about these two factors: strengthened defense and stabilization of living at home. The industrial adjustment plan approved by the Diet is aimed at strengthening defense, and the foodstuff self-supply plan at the stabilization of living. These, of course, must proceed side by side with the positive efforts of developing the resources of the south and of Manchoukuo and China.

Thus the building of more aircraft and assurance of adequate rice production at home symbolize the two-fold aim of our concentrated war efforts. After the war aim becomes clear and the managing organs are completed, the next problem is the spirit of the people. At a time when the pursuit of profit had to be wiped out, it was like a sore ulcer that the stock exchange, the stronghold of individualistic pursuit for profit, was left in its old form. But that has now been reorganized and made so that it will contribute to the prosecution of the war. And on the other hand the control principle of the early Affair period, which possibly was harmful in that it killed the people's initiatve, has been revised, and the Administrative Power Special Cases Ordinance has been established and a system of awards and encouragement has been taken into the price policy. Thus the evil of going too far has been corrected. The above is a bird's eye view of the whole of our wartime economic structure.

(Continued on Page 2)

4 FOE WARSHIPS SUNK, 10 PLANES SHOT DOWN OFF NEW GEORGIA ISLE

Nippon Air Force Smashing U.S. Troops on Rendova Isle

Terrific Punishment Dealt to Foe Since Landing; Washington Admits Damage Suffered by Her Navy In Kula Gulf, Near New Georgia Island

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 6.—The American forces that had begun their counter-offensive in the central Solomon area by effecting a landing on Rendova Island have been continuing their desperate operations by land, sea and air but have suffered severe damage from the terrific attacks carried out by the Japanese Air Force against them day after day.

Yesterday, Japanese and American warships made contact in Kula Gulf between New Georgia Island and Kulambangra Island and in the fierce fighting that ensued, the Americans apparently suffered considerable damage.

The United States Navy Department announced the same day that according to a brief report from the Southwestern Pacific Headquarters, a naval battle was going on in Kula Gulf, north of New Georgia Island, but no particulars as to the fighting were available.

Today, however, the spokesman of the United States Navy Department admitted that the Americans had suffered some damage in the Kula Gulf battle.

"I believe that the Battle of Kula Gulf has ended. Details of the fighting are still unavailable but the Americans seem to have suffered some damage."

While the United States Navy Department spokesman was thus as vague as usual, the British Broadcasting Corporation correspondent at Washington, Michael Hartley, had broadcast the following before the official announcement:

"In the Kula Gulf area, the Japanese Air Force is extremely powerful. It appears that the Americans on Rendova Island have no air base."

The fact that the United States authorities have been unable to publish the details of the fighting is taken as a proof that the Americans have suffered a reverse in the naval battle. It is believed that the Navy Department will resort to its usual tactics of announcing the results piecemeal.

U.S. Verifies Battle

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 5.—The United States Navy Department today issued the following communique:

"A naval battle is now in progress in Kula Gulf to the north of New Georgia Island in the Solomon Group."

Nervous Breakdowns Rampant

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 6.—An astounding number of the American troops used in the fighting against Japan in the Southwestern Pacific have either been driven insane or are suffering from severe cases of nervous breakdowns. Softened by their habitual easy living, these Americans were unable to withstand the terrific physical and mental strain forced upon them in the bitter fighting.

A certain military hospital in Detroit houses 500 psychopathic patients, all of them officers and men who took part in the fighting on Guadalcanal, reports from New York reveal. No explanation pointing out concrete developments has been made on how the men were driven insane but specialists at the hospital, stating that the Japanese Forces are fighting aiming especially at the nerves of the American troops, declared as follows: "There is no doubt that the Japanese Forces have been studying for some time the American nerve situation and condition. These cases have been brought about only because the Japanese are making conscious use of the results of their study.

"The nervous system of the marines who landed on Guadalcanal were subjected to every sort of terror the human system is able to stand. The strain on their nerves increased the nearer they went closer to the shores of the Island. The Japanese Forces' bombing, bombardment, and charges brought about a situation of terror the American troops were unable to stand."

British Ship Sunk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 6.—A British ship was sunk by a submarine in the Indian Ocean today, according to a report from Melbourne.

Enemy Admits Loss Of Destroyer Strong On Independence Day

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 6.—The United States destroyer Strong was sunk on July 4, American Independence Day, the U.S. Navy Department announced on Tuesday, says a Washington dispatch.

American fighter planes engaged "Japanese Air Units of superior power" over Rendova Island when the Japanese again bombed that island on Monday, headquarters for the anti-Axis forces in the southwestern Pacific announced on Tuesday, according to a Melbourne report.

GERMANS ADVANCE IN BIELGOROD AREA

Summer Offensive Believed to Have Begun

Domei

MOSCOW, July 6.—The sudden offensive of the German forces in the northern sector of the southern front reported by the Soviet Information Office last night is believed to be the beginning of the German summer offensive.

According to the Soviet announcement, the Red forces are engaged with powerful German tank and infantry units in the vicinity of Orel, Kursk and Bielgorod. It is said that the German ground offensive is strongly supported by the Luftwaffe.

The Soviet bulletin further disclosed that although the Red forces were able to check the German drive in the Orel and Kursk sectors, the Reich troops succeeded in making some advance in various sections of the Bielgorod sector.

AUSTRALIA REVISES PLAN IN CONSTRUCTING SHIPS

6,000-Ton Vessels With More Speed Emphasized in Government's Project

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 6.—Drastic renovations and revisions were made in the Australian shipbuilding program by the Commonwealth Government upon reconsideration of their shipbuilding project on the basis of the bitter and costly experiences of losing the majority of their vessels since the outbreak of the war, it is reported from Canberra.

Prior to the fall of Singapore, the tonnage of the Australian merchantmen was fixed at 9,000 tons, but since these ships fell easy prey to submarines, the tonnage is now set at 6,000 tons and emphasis is being placed on the speed of the vessels.

With the economy in labor that can be made by cutting down the tonnage of the ships, precious manpower and supplies can be used for the repair of damaged vessels, the Australian authorities claim.

Enemy Bomber Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, July 7.—Six enemy Consolidated B-24 bombers appeared over Rangoon around 3 p.m. last Friday but were immediately scattered by the Japanese fighter planes that succeeded in downing one of the fleeing enemy craft over the water 100 kilometers southwest of the city.

3 Unidentified Types Claimed in Kula Gulf Battle

DESTROYERS ACTIVE

Sink 1 Cruiser, Set Ablaze Another in Night Operation in Same Area

(Map on Page 2)

Fighting between the Japanese and American forces is now raging at several points on New Georgia Island following the landing of the United States troops on the Island, Imperial Headquarters announced on Wednesday at 3:30 p.m. The communique stated that the enemy after making partial landing on Rendova Island on June 30 attempted to recapture New Georgia Island, adjacent to Rendova, and landed at several places on New Georgia.

The same announcement also said that in the battle staged with the enemy in Kula Gulf, northwestern New Georgia Island, at dawn of July 5, three enemy warships of unidentified types were sunk by the Japanese Army and Navy Garrisons stationed on the spot and a Japanese destroyer squadron operating in that area.

In another battle waged in broad daytime of the same day, the same communique stated that 10 enemy warplanes were shot down in an encounter with the Japanese Navy Air Force over Kula Gulf.

The same communique further stated that at midnight of the same day, one enemy cruiser was sunk and another was set ablaze when a powerful enemy unit composed of 10-odd cruisers and destroyers was attacked by several Japanese destroyers attached to the destroyer squadron.

The Imperial Headquarters' announcement follows:

"1. Following its partial landing on Rendova Island on June 30, the enemy in the Solomon Group in an attempt to recapture New Georgia Island, adjacent to Rendova, landed on several places on New Georgia. As a result, fighting is developing at various spots on the island.

"2. The condition of battle in Kula Gulf area in northwestern New Georgia Island up to date follows:

"(A) At dawn of July 5, the Japanese Army and Navy Garrisons on the spot and a Japanese destroyer squadron operating in that area sank three enemy warships of unidentified types.

"(B) During daytime of the same day, the Japanese Navy Air Force in an engagement with a group of enemy planes in the skies over Kula Gulf shot down 10 of them.

"(C) At midnight of the same day, several Japanese destroyers attached to the destroyer squadron attacked a powerful enemy unit composed of 10-odd cruisers and destroyers and immediately sank one enemy cruiser and damaged and set ablaze another, causing the enemy to flee."

(Note) This naval battle is called the Night Battle of Kula Gulf.

Destroyers Again Active

The Japanese destroyer squadron on July 5 displayed its gallant fighting spirit and established brilliant exploits in Kula Gulf, northwestern New Georgia Island, and in close cooperation with the Army and Navy Garrisons sank three enemy warships of unidentified types early on that morning, reports Domei in reviewing the latest sea battle.

Not content with this, the Japanese destroyer squadron on the same night launched vigorous attacks on a powerful enemy unit, instantaneously sinking one enemy cruiser and caused another to be set on fire and to flee. This means the Japanese destroyer squadron displayed its traditional spirit of "sure killing on first sight of the enemy."

Its fighting spirit was amply manifested at the Battle of Weihaiwei during the Sino-Japanese War. The North Sea Squadron of Manchu China was smashed by the Japanese destroyer squadron at Weihaiwei then and this closed the Sino-Japanese War with a great victory for Japan.

At the time of the Russo-Japanese War, Japanese destroyer

(Continued on Page 2)

FUTURE SEEN BRIGHT BY CHINA BANK HEAD

Wu Chen-Hsiu Declares Japanese Policy Has Given Impetus to Chinese Economics

Wu Chen-hsiu, president of the Bank of China, who is one of the most prominent figures in Shanghai financial circles, has written a special article for the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the China Affair on the present and future conditions of Chinese economy. His article is substantially as follows:

It is certain that the Japanese policy toward China has given great hope and courage to the Chinese people. Particularly through the recent new policy, a long standing Chinese hope has finally been realized. By it we were really given an opportunity for our rebirth.

It was unfortunate that, since the outbreak of the China Affair, the Chinese people were tending to assume a passive attitude toward the reorganization of their economic structure.

The removal of the restrictions on the free flow of commodities, which hampered our economy, has given us the power of autonomically controlling our own economy. And to crown our free activity in the economic field, the National Trade Control Assembly has been organized.

We are now in a position to extend our economic activities with greater hope and courage than we have ever been able to before. The greatest responsibility placed upon the people of China is to foster a healthy growth of the National Trade Control Assembly. And when the Control Assembly will have begun to work smoothly, the rebirth of the Chinese economy can be expected, and she will be able to cooperate with Japan in the prosecution of the present war.

Usher in New Era

The National Trade Control Assembly will usher in a new era in the economic world of China. Heretofore, there existed in China only a trade control organization patterned after the guild system, which, by merely expressing the prevailing opinion of the co-traders, encouraged its members to exercise control over their trade by their free will, but with the organization of the National Trade Control Assembly, a centralized control of the trade will be enforced over a wider field by suborganizing the federation of traders' unions whereby commodities manufactured from similar materials will be classified and brought under one head.

Even though such a control system is far from up to date, I believe that the National Trade Control Assembly will continue to exercise considerable influence on the work of the reorganization of China's economy. Therefore, we are determined to put forth our utmost efforts for the accomplishment of the smooth working of the National Trade Control Assembly, which is the control system most suited to the present condition of China.

At present an earnest study of economic policies of North China, Central China, and South China, are carried on, but in the future the economic conditions of the areas under the control of Chungking Yen-an-fu must be thoroughly considered. For instance, in regard to the currency problems, there are Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation in North China; Central Reserve Bank notes in South China; and in Chungking there are currencies issued by the 4 banks affiliated with the Chungking Government. The total amount of these currencies runs up to an enormous sum.

We are deeply interested in the problem of the interior regions, and we are convinced that a more highly organized plan for the general development of these regions must be formulated in the near future.

Thus I have great hopes for the future of China which is now feeling her way to a glorious renaissance as a member of the nations of Greater East Asia.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

To rear or to kill this setup depends only on the people's fighting will.

The plan of getting the efforts of the people concentrated on the achievements of the war has lately taken shape. Various industry control organizations are coming into existence. These are modeled on the Heavy Industry Control Association. For these organizations to make a full display of their power it will be necessary to bring business enterprises under control. This is a task whose performance is made possible by the law adopted by the last Diet stipulating an adjustment of business enterprises throughout the country. There are some enterprises whose nature preclude their inclusion among the organizations which are going to be adjusted. It is chiefly with a view to dealing with these undertakings that the local administrative councils have been brought into being.

In Fighting Formation

Destroyer squadrons, which played a vital role in the Kula Gulf battle in which the enemy fleet was dealt a devastating blow is the pride of the Japanese Navy for their appearance in the battle spells instant doom to the foe. Shown above is a Japanese destroyer squadron proudly steaming out on another death-dealing expedition.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF BATTLE GIVEN

(Continued from Page 1)

ed to defend this line in front of Donbeig at any cost.

As time went on, the enemy resorted to nerve warfare: they daily repeated the formula of playing Japanese songs toward us through a loud-speaker set up in front of our position and then starting a most terrific firing. However, this strategy served only to add oil to the fire of our men's hostility and our morale rose ever higher.

Making Indin, a keypoint in the rear, a place for rest, the enemy forces sent out reinforcements after reinforcements and launched large-scale offensives intermittently.

Fortunately, our main reinforcements reached our position in time for the enemy's third offensive and we successfully repulsed all attacks of the persistent enemy forces, inflicting heavy losses to them every time they dared to attack us. Needless to say, many minor battles were staged in the course of the five large-scale offensive operations.

Curtain of Fire

The enemy first brought about 40 cannon into action together with hundreds of light and heavy machine-guns and fired them all off simultaneously. The earth-shaking roar sounded as though a huge tidal wave were rushing in from the Indian Ocean. This heavy curtain of fire was moved gradually so that it lay in front of the Japanese positions and the enemy's tanks moved behind its protection. When the tanks were a few score meters away from our positions the barrage stopped suddenly and the British and Indian troops coming up behind the tanks charged out, flinging hand grenades and shouting hoarsely. Such a situation was a perfect setup for the Japanese Forces. As soon as the barrage let up the Japanese Forces rushed out of their trenches and taking advantage of the close distance first hit the enemy with grenades and then rushed in farther and stuck their bayonets into the enemy.

The enemy was apparently well trained in making use of mechanical power but seemed to dislike and be unsuited to hand-to-hand fighting. Whether Indian or British, the enemy troops charged forward with their eyes shut tightly. There were even some with cloth wrapped around their eyes. Stuck like so many pigs by the Japanese Forces in the charge the enemy quickly turned and fled.

Foe Held Back

In such a manner the small number of the Japanese Forces held back the huge force of the enemy for 53 days and in the early part of March were relieved by the X X Unit. The fact that the enemy was unable to take this position in spite of the fact that it tried to do so in five large-scale attacks throwing in forces several times that of the Japanese and concentrating air and tank power shows that it was based on the great difference of fighting power between the Japanese and enemy forces. I am very sorry that I was unable to take the command at the head of my forces during the most important period of fighting because of illness.

According to Field-Marshal Wavell's operational plans which we found later at Indin these five attacks which the enemy launched were carried out with the aim of bringing the whole of the Mayu peninsula under the enemy's complete control. This was to serve as an important part of the enemy's plan to retake Akyab. The battle results gained at Donbeig, in which we not only smashed the enemy's every plan but also laid the foundation for the huge offensive to annihilate the British Indian Army, are entirely due to the effective and courageous fighting and the ability to withstand all hardships of my subordinates, and I offer my heartfelt condolences to those who lost their lives.

P.I. Prisoners' Camp Conducts Services For Dead Comrades

The Philippine War Prisoners' Camp held funeral services on May 30 for deceased prisoners at the various camps under its supervision. A large number of wreaths were sent by the camp authorities and the ceremonies were solemnized by Japanese priests. A large number of War prisoners attended the services and all were deeply impressed by the lofty and generous attitude rendered by the Imperial Japanese Army.

Axis Victory Sure, Avers Spokesman

(Continued from Page 1)

tries in a war which neither his own people nor other nations wanted.

"Subsequent developments completely revealed the reality of the Rooseveltian policy of 'fishing in troubled waters' to satisfy his lust for power as well as to extend his political and economic concepts to the whole world whether other countries like them or not. In brief, his purpose has been consistently to realize American imperialism in its worst form under the pretext of safeguarding democracy.

"Almost simultaneously with the German exposure, Premier Benito Mussolini has torn to shreds the insidious Anglo-American propaganda calculated to demoralize the morale of the Italian people. All the Axis Powers have one common road to ultimate victory. The unflinching determination of the Italian people in the face of the repeated inhuman bombings and threatened invasion which Il Duce has so vividly expressed has struck us deeply.

"We may count on Italy to smash any attack and we may be certain that the iron solidarity of Japan, Germany, Italy and their allies will bring us final crowning victory.

"It is certainly an ironical development that the very country for which Roosevelt made that 'quarantine' speech together with its accomplice, Britain, is now being in fact quarantined by the Axis Powers as obnoxious existence to peace and tranquillity of the world."

ITO UNIT DEFENDS DONBEIG DISTRICT

(Continued from Page 1)

against the enemy from the mountain path the Japanese launched a stirring night attack. The fighting continued until dawn but the enemy still held taut and even came deep within our flank. Soon after daybreak the enemy artillery intensified action and our counter-attack failed to progress satisfactorily. At about noon an enemy force with 10 armored cars foremost thrust behind our left flank but the accurate fire from our rapid-firing guns wrecked three of the armored cars. On seeing this the enemy abandoned the attack and turned back in retreat.

The frontal enemy unit which had been driven back adjusted its battle-array and came back in a determined charge under cover of a heavy artillery barrage. After a grim bayonet-fight lasting one hour the British were finally repulsed. As a result of continuing the desperate struggle until sundown on January 19 with an extremely inferior numerical strength, the enemy force that penetrated to the rear of our right wing received severe damage and it too retreated, at about 8 p.m.

The Japanese holding the Donbeig area, which thus beat back overwhelming odds and stoutly endured the pounding of the enemy's artillery, also frustrated the third enemy attack that lasted between January 29 and February 1. Consequently, the Japanese in the Burma area were able to prepare for their offensive without being concerned as to the defense positions.

Third British Attack

Failing in the second attack, the British increased their strength and bombarded the Japanese positions day after day with about 40 heavy guns. On the afternoon of January 29, they began particularly intense firing on the first line of the Japanese and at about 11 p.m. about 300 enemy infantry under cover of a heavy barrage came thrusting into the Japanese position. For three hours a fierce hand-grenade battle raged, after which the Japanese at last beat them back. The enemy at once strengthened their first line and at noon on February 1 began pounding the Japanese position with artillery. This lasted until 7 p.m. With 20 tanks foremost an enemy infantry unit under cover of artillery and aircraft came attacking through the forest to the right of the Japanese positions. By accurate gunfire, rifle shots and daring bayonet attack, the Japanese put six of the enemy tanks out of commission and again beat back the attackers. At the same time a surprise counter-attack was launched against the enemy force that came thrusting into our left flank along the seashore. The enemy fled in disorder. In this engagement the Japanese wrecked six enemy tanks and killed or wounded numerous British infantrymen, but suffered eight killed and 24 wounded.

The adamant and self-sacrificing defense warfare of the Japanese force occupying the Donbeig area continued until the massing of the main strength was completed. In the course of the fierce fighting, one company was reduced to 30-40 men and many of its officers were wounded but it carried on until the end at the top of its fighting morale.

TRAFFIC TIE-UP AILS CHUNGKING MINISTER

Tseng Yang-Fu Bewails to Press Deplorable Situation Due to Fuel Shortage

Domei

CANTON, July 7.—Tseng Yang-fu, Communications Minister of Chungking, arrived back in Chungking on July 4 from the southwestern region where he had investigated the situation springing from the tie-up of railway traffic as a direct consequence of the shortage of fuel.

On July 5 he explained to the press the state of things as found in the southwestern region.

He was frank enough to admit that the growing shortage of fuel and other materials of vital importance is back of the fact that the traffic situation in the region is getting out of control.

He spoke of the serious effect the utterly unsatisfactory state of the means of communications in the region, especially the lines of communication with the outside world, is producing on Chungking's war effort.

The Chungking official's explanatory report in effect follows:

"The efforts of Chungking under the traffic policy were to be concentrated upon the construction of international supply routes connecting Chungking and West Europe and the improvement of the existing facilities of communications in the interior of China.

Supply Routes Cut

"The supply routes with the outside world went out of function one after another, adding considerably to the difficulties of Chungking in carrying on the war of resistance against Japan.

"Chungking is left at the moment with only two supply routes with the outside world which are barely performing their functions. They are the air route with India and the overland route with West Europe by way of Iran and the Soviet Union.

"The authorities have for some time been under the necessity of perfecting the network of traffic facilities over the region with Chungking, capital of a country at war, as the center. This is an enterprise bristling with formidable difficulties due for the most part to the fact that we are in war time.

"We have managed to be in possession of 3,000 kilometers of railway lines. As for new railways, we are pushing the program of laying a line connecting Kwangsi and Kweichow provinces and another between Hunan and Kwangsi provinces, and of extending the Lunghai line to Tienshui from Paochi.

Road Construction

"Chungking has for some time been pursuing the policy of constructing as many public roads as possible as a means of meeting the inadequacy of railway facilities.

"In days before the war we had 110,000,000 kilometers of railways. This has dwindled to 6,000 kilometers. This is a consequence of various regions having fallen into the hands of the Japanese forces.

"It is estimated that not more than 6,000 kilometers of public roads have been constructed since the outbreak of the war.

"Among all these public roads the most important are those between Yunnan province and Burma, between Kwangsi province and French Indo-China, and between Chungking and India.

"Two of these vital public roads no longer have any significance from the view of international traffic they once possessed.

"It is not enough to build new public roads. We have to get the fuel for vehicles to pass over these roads. There is no propelling these vehicles with gasoline, all of which finds its way to the army and to the munitions industries. The present position is that all motor-cars on the public roads are using charcoal, tung oil, and distilled alcohol.

"Even the supplies of these substitutes for gasoline are limited. Very shortly we will be pressing into service cars driven by animals and rickshas.

Senator Chandler Is Fool, Says Times

(Continued from Page 1)

how difficult it is for the British to do what the Senator is impatient about.

"The Senator banked on his knowledge that as many as 2,000,000 British troops are in the field against the Japanese Army of only 60,000 men in the Burma area.

"A most important factor in the calculation of the chances of the British in this area was lost sight of by the Senator. He was blind to the fact that the most difficult piece of terrain is standing between the British and the forces which they want to drive out of Burma.

"An effective action against Burma is a thing to which the British will be up to only when they are aided by a naval strength great enough to threaten and occupy Rangoon. A successful attack against Burma can be thought to become practicable when the British are strong enough to prevent the Japanese in Burma from receiving fresh reinforcements.

"Britain has been doing its utmost to get back Burma. It would be too much to expect Britain to do more than what it is doing on the Burma front at the moment when it has its hands full in the Pacific, Atlantic, and Mediterranean areas, and when it could not shift any large proportion of its naval strength to the Indian Ocean.

4 Foe Warships Sunk, 10 Planes Shot Down

(Continued from Page 1)

squadrons often adopted daring and surprise tactics. Its traditional fighting spirit has been manifested more than once since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia especially in the Southwestern Pacific area. The latest instance was one witnessed at the Night Battle off Lunga on November 30 of last year.

Heavy Fighting Rages

The sanguinary battle now waged between the Japanese and American forces in the South Pacific with the Solomon Group as the center has begun to assume serious proportions since the landing of the American forces on Rendova Island on June 30. The trend of war in that area is believed to have direct and far-reaching effects upon the whole situation, reports another Domei dispatch.

Both opposing forces are bent on securing supply routes in that area and the present conflict is also a series of furious warfare between them to gain mastery of the air. The warfare of destroying transportation routes now going on is conducted with severity without a precedent. It is quite certain that a series of battles will be kept up for a long time to come and when the American offensives become ineffective, this means their supply routes are completely intercepted and its domestic wartime mobilization is frustrated.

Such is the reason why the United States is now concentrating its military strength on far-away South Pacific islands and is making an attempt to encroach upon Japanese lines without regard of heavy losses dealt by the Japanese Forces.

R. A. F. GETS AIR HELPERS

New Zealanders Cooperate With British, Says Smith

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 6.—Six squadrons of the New Zealand air corps are cooperating with the Royal Air Force, it was disclosed by Brigadier-General Leonard Smith, deputy chief of the New Zealand air staff, it is reported from Wellington.

According to Smith, three squadrons of fighters, two squadrons of bombers and one squadron of torpedo-planes are helping the British air forces, but the ground crews with the New Zealand units are composed mainly of British men.

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CHINA RURAL AREAS DEVELOPING RAPIDLY

Pacification Movement for Countryside Sees Great Progress in Third Year

The rural pacification movement in China now entering its third year is being carried on most vigorously and effectively particularly in the Chinkiang area and along the Yangtze River. This movement, in perfect concert with the diplomatic policy of the National Government of China, is contributing a great deal to the speedy restoration of the Japanese occupied areas and consequently to the establishment of ideal social order as well as to the unification of China, Domei reports.

China is now realizing a new birth as an Asiatic nation. The rural pacification movement which was started in July 1941 with the fervent encouragement of President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government and in response to an ardent request of the Japanese Forces in China, is now standing at the threshold of the third year. The movement under the support of Japan and China has made tremendous strides in wide areas. The rural pacification movement is most keenly felt in the areas east of Chinkiang down to the lower reaches of the Yangtze River, the total area aggregating 21,000 square kilometers with a population of some 12,000,000.

The movement has gone through three different stages, first, the permeation of political policy in the occupied areas; second, the organization of various volunteer activities; third, the stabilization and enhancement of diverse institutions as well as the unification of government officials and civilians and of the cooperation among political, military and educational spheres. Each stage was limited to six months, so that after 18 months ideal rural districts should be founded which will become the nucleus of a new type of society with lofty ideals and the regenerated form of organization.

Three Aims

The aims of the rural pacification movement is threefold, namely the engendering in the hearts of all the people in the peace zone the sublime hopes unflinchingly harbored by President Wang, for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the founding of ideal rural districts where peace and order is tightly secured and lastly the giving of guidance to the people enabling them to understand the true meaning of the China Affair and then to pilot them to trust and support wholeheartedly the administration of the National Government at Nanking. In short, the movement is none other than a popular campaign to translate the ideals embraced by the National Government in the creation of model districts which will become a pivotal center for the unification of the people and for the strengthening of the National Government of China.

The movement, by forming powerful organizations, founding wholesome ideology and by establishing an unswerving form of political network, labors for the united organic activities participated in by the military forces, political parties as well as by government officials and civilians. Thus, with the mobilization of the total power of the nation, the movement should speed up the task of crushing the Communist and Chungking forces and establish lasting peace and order within the peace camp.

Many Successes

The movement which has been carried on with lofty ideals and objectives has achieved numerous successes. The Soochow area, one-third of the total which was subjugated to the rural pacification movement has reached the third stage with the realization of peace and order in that area. Another one-third, southeastern Great Lake area and south Shanghai have entered the second stage, eagerly dashing toward the founding of peace and order with some decisive results. The remaining one-third has just started its pacification movement in the spring of this year, but its activities are conspicuous in dealing fatal blows to the enemy camp.

In the areas where the movement had stepped into the second stage, the annihilation of the enemy skirmishes were completed and the influence of the police force became so effective that the people need not be scared to walk about without escorts while the voluntarily organized defense forces are shouldering the responsibility of guarding their respective rural districts. In the near future, peace and order will be maintained by the Chinese independently of the Japanese initiative.

The provincial administration was established with the installation of a provincial governor in each province who should concurrently occupy the posts of commander of the peace preservation corps and of the Directorate-General of the local Kuomintang Party in that specific province. Thus, the military, political and party administrations were consolidated in perfect accordance with one another. In order to maintain intimate intercourse with the public, the government officials and civilians joint discussion system was adopted.

People's Safety

Miscellaneous independent armed forces were all swept away, the one in charge of political administration being invested with the military power as well. In cooperation with the people's invigorated defense activities, the armed forces will in future exert more influence in safeguarding the safety of the people.

In the economic sphere, the rural pacification movement brought about noticeable results. New phases of industrial activities in agricultural and light industries, as well as the invigorated functioning of money market are marking a new era in China.

The ultimate purpose of the movement lies in propagating its true goal throughout China and not in setting up a special area within the peace zone by the National Government at Nanking. The rejuvenation of the country must be realized first and the implanting of ideals for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in the masses will eventually follow.

The rural pacification movement must be carried on in accordance with Japan's policy in China, in a wider area and on a larger-scale. All the Japanese occupied areas must be transformed into a prosperous and lively land while reaching the goal of the construction of a new East Asia. The movement which has just entered the third year since its start will drive forward with doubled and trebled strength and efficiency.

CHUNGKING OFFICER KILLED

Lieut.-Gen. Chou Fu Dies in Shantung Operation

Domei

CANTON, July 7.—The Military Council of the Chungking régime recently announced the death of Lieutenant-General Chou Fu, Chief of the Political Department of the Shantung-Kiangsu War Zone. He was killed in action on February 21 during operations in Shantung Province, according to Chungking dispatches.

The late Chungking officer born in Fukien Province, specialized in politics and economics at Tokyo Imperial University after graduation from the Whampos Military Academy.

Sexual Delinquency in Girls, Youth Crimes Engulfing U.S.

Lassies of 12 to 16 Turn Prostitutes 'To Help War Effort'—Minor Boys Take to Murders, Burglaries and Holdups

Editor's Note: This is the concluding part of an article taken from a recent number of the American monthly Cosmopolitan, revealing the degrading morals of American boys and girls of the teen-age since the United States entered the war less than two years ago.

Robert had never used alcohol, but soon learned to drink more than was good for him. Besides, there was the excitement of shooting craps, of putting up a quarter or fifty cents with four or five other boys and betting on the races, of playing policy. Finally there was the thrill of girls and sex, which to be successfully pursued required capital.

The gang acted tough, talked tough, thought tough. They drifted from mischief into out-and-out crime. The break came when a shady garage owner dropped a hint that if the boys "found old tires lying around" he would buy them. The gang delivered eighteen in a week. Next they discovered that cars delivered to certain unscrupulous junk dealers would fetch a good price. But even this was not profitable enough. One night the gang found a drunk sleeping in the gutter and robbed him. It was this which gave them the idea of holding up drunken defense workers.

According to his own testimony, Robert was reluctant to go along with the gang in this project, but was threatened wth ostracism and finally agreed. Three holdups of single men worked perfectly. But on the fourth attempt, the gang made the mistake of tackling two men instead of one. The men put up a terrific fight, in the course of which one boy was knocked out and later arrested. Police speedily rounded up the rest of the gang. Two of the younger boys involved were released on probation, but the others received reformatory sentences.

It is easy to say that Robert and his cronies got what was coming to them. But a policy of relying on punishment alone to curb delinquency would have an appalling result. It would be an expensive failure, and it probably would lead to the creation of an army of criminals the size and like of which this country has never seen.

Must Study Causes

The alternative is to study the causes of the rise in delinquency, and to consider the possible solutions. There is no need for a sentimental approach. There is no need to ignore the fact that some delinquents are vicious, depraved, dangerous criminals who must be kept behind bars for the protection of society. But they are a minority. The problem today is not the usual long-range one of "normal" delinquency, but the acute emergency problem of "war delinquents" produced by the disrupting influences of the times.

Psychiatrists, social workers, probation officers, judges and other informed persons agree that the greatest single cause of delinquency is bad family relationship, and inadequate or faulty parental influence. In peacetime, broken homes were the leading source of delinquencies Now this chronic condition is tremendously aggravated. It is thought that the upward trend of delinquency started about the time the draft went into effect, and that the rising figures are closely correlated with rising war appropriations. It is too much to expect that hordes of undisciplined "latchkey" children thrown entirely on their own resources day after day will not seriously deteriorate and fall prey to criminal temptations. In this connection, Circuit Judge Michael J. Scott of the St. Louis Juvenile Court says:

"Where the father's income is adequate—and it is in most of the cases which come to me—there is no excuse for the mother to be out of the home. The employment of mothers is not only causing the disintegration of the home, but when children lack the careful and watchful eyes of the mother and her supervision in proper play activities and wholesome recreation, crime steps in. No contribution is made to successful prosecution of the war by the working mother when she leaves her children unsupervised."

Choice Works

Judge Scott has put this dictum to work in many delinquency cases by giving mothers a choice between quitting their jobs and staying home, or having their children committed to institutions.

The basic problem of the broken home is multiplied by the evils surrounding the nation's headlong rush into total war. One is the mass migration of workers to defense centers which cannot even provide adequate housing, to say nothing of proper school and recreational facilities. On top of this clubs, playgrounds, recreation centers have been shut down or taken over by civilian defense and the services. Welfare organizations have lost both contributions and personnel. Police forces have been cut, and replacements are difficult to obtain. Much police time must be devoted to civilian defense work, to the detriment of crime prevention. School budgets have been slashed, many teachers have been lost, and there is constant pressure to speed up instruction. In some schools, students are exhorted to go out and get war jobs.

Nor is this all. The spread of rationing and consequent growth of the "black market" in various commodities has increased the profits of thievery and heightened the temptation. High wages paid to youthful workers who never earned money before in more than a few cases has led them into crime via the gambling, drinking and silk-shirt route. The general relaxation of moral standards that always accompanies war has been a contributing factor. So has the desire to be tough, like the fighting men, and indulge in violence out of a spirit of bravado. Finally, with the whole world now a stage for murder and destruction, it is difficult to maintain respect for the humdrum concepts of civilian law. What's a mere holdup—or even a killing—compared with the things going on at the war fronts?

Will Worsen

Such are the chief causes of the new youth movement toward crime.

Obviously, the delinquency situation is not going to cure itself automatically. On the contrary, it will become progressively worse. The pressure to enroll evergrowing numbers of women in war work steadily increases, and the demands of the draft will be voracious. The future consequences are predictable. In six of the last ten years, the FBI has arrested more persons of nineteen than of any other age.

This year, to date, persons of eighteen made up the largest age group for the first time since the FBI began tabulation studies in 1932. Of the 1,500,000 serious crimes annually committed in the United States, one-fifth at least were committed by youths in the 16-21 age range. They accounted for 50 per cent of all automobile thefts and 40 per cent of all burglaries. And just below this age of difficult adjustment, when most criminals get their start, stand the war delinquents, waiting to swell the ranks. It is no wonder that J. Edgar Hoover and other criminologists foresee a crime wave of tidal dimensions.

Present War Ends British Sea Power

(Continued from Page 4)

Wales, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill held their now famed conference in the mid-Atlantic, in August, 1941, at which time an eight-articled charter was announced. Article 1 provided for "no individual oppression, but free navigation of the world's sea lanes by all in time of peace." But, after the war how many ships will Britain have left in her hands with which to freely navigate the world's sea lanes? Perhaps there is in reality little necessity for the afore-mentioned negotiations concerning postwar Anglo-American division of maritime power.

The British maritime fortunes are swiftly treading the road to ruin. The Union Jack, which enjoyed centuries of unhindered depredation and exploitation on the seven seas, has long since reached its climax of glory. Now, it is faced only with days of tragic liquidation. Never again will it rise to its former position. History repeats itself. As in the days of yore, the Phoenecians, controlling not only the Mediterranean but extending their maritime powers to the shores of England and Germany were at last destroyed, so Britain today follows in the same road to destruction.

From four years ago, as shown by the report of the British Imperial Maritime Commission on the "English Maritime Fortunes in the Orient," Britain had been casting suspicious eyes on the rapid rise of our nation in the waters of East Asia, and counter policies were being considered. However not only in recent years, but as far back as in 1893 and in 1911, with the opening of the Japan-Bombay and Japan-Calcutta routes respectively, the ships of our country had been far surpassing the British in those quarters. After long years of vigorous competition we have finally brought our foe to his knees. This is merely the natural fate of the English maritime circles which had attempted to interfere with the epochal development of our nation's fortunes at sea. And today, with the English faced with withdrawal from the world's list of maritime powers, Japan must prepare herself to inherit the English position, not only in the waters of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, but the far flung oceans of the world.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1943

Regional Administrative Councils

A measure of epochal importance for local administration has been instituted, dividing the country into nine regions and establishing an administrative council in each. Such a measure was considered necessary in order to make local administration conform to the general wartime system. The nation having entered a phase of decisive war, it was essential to assure the positive development of local administration and to take a giant stride toward greater efficiency for the sake of increasing production. In enforcing wartime controlled economy, the most debated of issues was the breaking of the sectionalism prevailing in the prefectural governments.

No matter how skilfully and carefully wartime economy should be planned, if local administration is not briskly and promptly conducted, the plans cannot be carried out in time, arms and foodstuffs cannot be produced at an ever-increasing tempo and with the utmost efficiency, nor can fighting strength at the front and behind the lines be adequately organized. Without efficient local administration the most ingenious plans would remain on paper in most cases. The policy adopted for the renovation and strengthening of local administration through regional administrative councils is an emergency scheme calculated to remove such impediments in the way of building up our fighting strength. But at the same time it is a fundamental measure for the correction of the prefectural and ministerial sectionalism that has blighted local administration ever since the early years of Meiji. In this sense it is a measure of the highest significance.

The present plan for strengthening local administration is characterized by the continuation of the existing prefectural administration. To effect any far-reaching reform in an administrative structure having scores of years of history behind it is not a task that can be accomplished in a day. During a period of considerable length, while the readjustments are being carried out, its functions are liable to be paralyzed or at least slowed down. Consequently, the administrative council system that has been instituted as an emergency wartime measure may be said to be the wisest course that could have been taken under the circumstances.

Since, however, local administration as it has hitherto been conducted has naturally been based on a system centering upon the prefectural governments, it will require special exertions in order to liquidate prefectural sectionalism in favor of a system of cooperation among a number of prefectures comprising each region. It is this task which will call for unusual pains and tact on the part of the council members. The Government most probably took this aspect of the matter into consideration when it appointed former Ministers of State and other statesmen of proven ability and experience as governors to preside over the regional councils. The chairman of a regional administrative council is empowered not only to undertake contact with the governors of the prefectures comprising the regional council over which he presides but also to make comprehensive adjustments with the various local affairs machinery of the Ministries. This is an indispensable condition for the new structure, but under the existing circumstances it may happen that the local areas under the jurisdictions of the various Ministries do not coincide with the various regions set up under the new system. Consequently, the Government should re-survey the whole matter from the point of view of national land planning on the basis of actual economic or transit requirements, so that the new system may function perfectly. Such a step is desirable for the future development of a measure that has been so opportunely taken.

Even if, however, the chairmen of the regional councils are all men of high caliber and ability, if the prefectural governors who make up the councils have little understanding of the new system, it cannot be expected to function smoothly. The chairmen of the councils, therefore, will be charged with quite onerous tasks, because they must not only take responsibility for the administration of their own prefectures as governors, but each must also look after the several prefectures in each of the regions forming the council of which he is chairman. A regional administrative council, moreover, cannot decide matters as promptly as an administrative office, so that the governors who are members must take full cognizance of the various circumstances involved and assist the chairman so as to reduce his burdens and enable the council to arrive at quick decisions. It is especially hoped that the governors will cooperate in order that the powers of instruction on administrative matters invested in council chairmen can be fully exercised.

The question, however, is after all that of the men who are to operate the machinery. Since our country is now fighting with its national fortunes at stake, there can be no loosening whatever in the moral tension of those men who are entrusted with the great duties of administration. There can be no doubt that in the process of operating the councils, a perfect system of cooperation will be worked out with the chairmen at the pivotal center. The local administration which has hitherto centered upon the prefectural governments will now be operated on a comprehensive, regional basis, and on the other hand, organic contact will be maintained with the officials in charge of provincial affairs of the Home and other Ministries and the special offices directly under the jurisdictions of the various Ministries. Thus the grave responsibility of local administrators in a decisive war system can now be discharged to the full. At a time when our officers and men at the front are extending brilliant war results far and wide, we are glad to note that such an epochal adjustment in the administrative structure for victory has been achieved without a hitch, as it augurs well for the future conduct of war.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken . . .

I have a relationship with the world which is deeply personal. It is not of mere knowledge and use. All our relationships with facts have an infinite medium which is Law, Satyam; all our relationship with truth has an infinite medium which is Reason, gnanam; all our personal relationship has an infinite medium, which is Love, anandam. We are not mere facts in this world, like pieces of stones; we are persons. And therefore we cannot be content with drifting along the stream of circumstances. We have a central ideal of love with which to harmonize our existence, we have to manifest a truth in our life, which is the perfect relationship with the Eternal Person.

* * *

Religion, like poetry, is not a mere idea, it is expression. The self-expression of God is in the endless variedness of creation; and our attitude towards the Infinite Being must also in its expression have a variedness of individuality ceaseless and unending. Those sects which jealously build their boundaries with too rigid creeds excluding all spontaneous movement of the living spirit may keep hoarded their theology but they kill religion.

A Year Ago Today

July 8, 1942

Driving back Chungking remnants in areas to the south of Lishui, central Chekiang Province, veteran Japanese troops advanced to the Wu River, 12 kilometers southeast of Lishui today. The crack Japanese Units are now penetrating enemy positions from several directions in the area south of Lishui.

* * *

Only less than one month after the cessation of hostilities in Burma, Rangoon is rapidly returning to its former state, with crowds of refugees daily returning to the capital.

* * *

Japanese operations during the past two weeks have stifled feeble, spasmodic military action by Chungking remnants in the Third War Zone around Kwangfent, Tungyand basin, Shangjao and Yushan.

* * *

During an air raid against Kienow, Fukien Province, about 200 kilometers south of Yushankai, Japanese warplanes inflicted heavy damage to the Kienow airfield.

* * *

Reflecting the shortage of petroleum felt on the eastern coast of the United States, it is said that the War Production Bureau has agreed with Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes, concurrently petroleum coordinator for national defense, on the proposed plan of investing $30,000,000 for the installation of pipe-lines from the oil field to the Atlantic seaboard.

* * *

At a meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress at Wardha today, Mahatma Mohandas K. Gandhi stated that it has long been his conviction that India should free itself from the British yoke, and that today time is ripe for the Indian race to rise up in a unified and all-inclusive movement expressing their political aspirations and their attitude toward world affairs.

* * *

Following the occupation of Haikowshih, in southeastern Chekiang Province, yesterday, Japanese Forces today advanced to a point eight kilometers southeast of Haikowshih.

* * *

Japanese Air Forces conducted a surprise attack this morning against the enemy air base at Horn Island, at the northern extremity of Australia.

THE FALL OF CORREGIDOR

— A Sequel —

By LEON MA. GUERRERO
(From the Philippine Review)

Part I

Shortly before the fall of Corregidor the main flagpole on Topside was snapped during the course of a Japanese barrage and the American ensign fluttered limply to the ground. A group of its defenders leaped out of their shelters and won citations for raising Old Glory once again under heavy fire. But it was an unhappy omen for that proud flag.

Across the narrow powerful stream of the North Channel, behind a mysterious screen of jungle, the Imperial Japanese Forces were completing their preparations for the final assault on the lonely fortresses of Manila Bay. Special units, whose lives were already forfeit to victory, strenuously and with terrible patience, rehearsed landing operations in a Bataan gully which reproduced the chosen battleground in Corregidor. Their commanders assiduously studied plans and maps and the terrain itself of the forbidding and forbidden island. One installed himself with a spy-glass atop Mariveles mountain. Others, in daring night patrols, scouted no less than 12 times the dangerous waters around Corregidor.

For the tactical problem that faced the Japanese was formidable indeed. An open thrust had to be made boldly, recklessly, across the mined and death-swept waters of the North Channel of Manila Bay. Not even the initiative of the attacker could be fully enjoyed. Nature had limited the choice of a beach-head. The coast of Corregidor facing Bataan was buttressed with steep cliffs; only toward the tail of the tadpole island, between Infantry and Cavalry Points, was a rocky beach open; and the American high command could be expected to concentrate the main force and fire of its garrison on this lone breach in the natural battlements. Isolated and abandoned though it was, Corregidor was still a bristling prize for which, it seemed, there could be no bargaining.

General Offensive Begins

Characteristically, the Japanese determined to pay the price in full. A general offensive was decided upon. As in Bataan, where the final offensive was commenced on April 3, Jimmu Tenno-sai, an equally appropriate occasion was chosen for Corregidor, April 29, Tencho-Setsu. Again as in Bataan, the advantage of surprise which was slight enough was sacrificed in favor of an intensive artillery and bombing preparation.

The garrison of Corregidor, with elementary means of observation, noted at least X X batteries firing along the entire width of the Bataan coast. Meantime wave after wave of gleaming planes raised to a new pitch the concerted bombardment which had already broken the spirit of the besieged. At the summit of the crescendo Corregidor suffered 14 air-raids in three days while one typical barrage continued for five hours. Thus for one week thousands of explosive steel fists seached every yard of strategic coastline and pounded and pulverized the remnants of its defenses.

Meantime a fleet of secretly-designed and specially-constructed landing-barges had stolen down the western coast of Luzon, from the gulf of Lingayen to the captured naval base of Olongapo, and thence, on May 2, under cover of night and the steady roar of a barrage which muffled the motors of the barges, around the tip of Bataan through the narrow waters of the North Channel to Limay, inside Manila Bay. One careless move on the part of the stealthy fleet of barges—one alert look-out on Corregidor—and the assault on the fortress would have been nipped in the bud.

Ominous Lull

On May 2 the blackout was lifted in Manila and the city sprang into light across the desolate waters of the bay, meantime Station KZRH spoke soothingly and reassuringly of a magnificent banquet given by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in honor of the Philippine Executive Commission. But these broad hints of inaction could not mislead the American high command or lull its premonitions of impending doom.

Two giant flying-boats, one of which was later to founder on a hidden rock in Lake Lanao, had taken off what had turned out to be the last batch of evacuees from Corregidor; intelligence officers, army-navy wives and daughters, and the women-nurses, except those who volunteered to stay behind.

Lieutenant-General Wainwright, himself, had been urged to follow the example of his predecessor and leave the doomed fortress to its fate in order to establish his headquarters as Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces in the Philippines somewhere in the open plains of Mindanao, where he could have direct contact with the larger portion of his command and enjoy greater freedom of action. But the gaunt, close-cropped, brooding veteran was a fighting man. He had not hesitated during the days of his Bataan command to hunt for snipers with an automatic rifle in his hand. So he now dictated his refusal to abandon Corregidor and, altough the renunciation was not publicized, the grapevine carried the news around the tunnels to the men who were never to forget the leader's taciturn loyalty.

The sacrifice made by "Skinny" Wainwright was doubly great because there was nothing to be gained in Corregidor, not even the Spartan glory of self-immolation, not even the terrible apothesis of a brave citadel destroyed but not surrendered. To the broken men who crouched in its bowels, Corregidor was no longer a citadel but a prison.

Doomed to Face Wrong Way

Fantastic as it sounded, the armament of this vaunted stronghold on which so many millions of gold dollars had been lavished was now insufficient in the face of unforeseen danger. The huge naval batteries, facing the wrong way, were doomed to futility. There were only a few heavy pieces that could turn completely around toward Bataan and once a landing party had slipped below the minimum range of these guns it could expect to move with comparative safety through an area unprotected except for possible enfilading fire until it reached the range of infantry small-arms.

To cover this blind-spot of the defense a handful of 37 mm. guns, which had been used purely for sighting purposes, were hastily dismantled and put up in makeshift emplacements at the breach of the cliffs. But neither these nor the heavy and light machine-guns which were also massed at the crucial spot long survived the methodical probing of the Japanese artillery and air corps.

There were not even troops enough to man the beaches. Of the 12,500 men on Corregidor only about 1,000 Marines could be depended upon to offer effective resistance (from their ranks, undoubtedly, came most of the 640 troops later killed in action on Corregidor).

At best they were artillery-men. who had developed all their lives to serving the huge naval long-range guns and who had always looked upon their rifles as ceremonical paraphernalia. Or they were air-corps personnel—pilots, mechanics, observers—grounded because their P-40's and B-17's had never come, now clumsily playing the part of infantry; a heart-rending waste of talent and training that summarized the wretched futility of this whole improvised army, this whole fumbling and makeshift campaign.

Its Impregnability Was Myth

Only legend and four kilometers of open water still made Corregidor a fortress to be feared.

Shortly after nightfall on May 5 the Unit and other Units attached thereto were marshalled in the Japanese base of Limay on the eastern coast of Bataan. Together for the last time, these hardened veterans of the yellow plains around Changsha and the green jungles of Bataan, sang softly the high thin haunting melody of the Prayer in the Dawn. Then under whispered commands they clambered quietly into seven landing barges, grim ghosts of men in the tenuous moonlight who had called themselves "human bullets," "the living dead."

Steel bottoms scraped on the dirty sand; there was a faint gurgle of water; then the sudden explosion of motors. In three-line formation the barges slapped the dark and lonely waters of the bay, circling steadily toward the tip of the peninsula and the somber silent mass of Corregidor.

At about 10:45 p.m. the Japanese batteries along the width of Bataan unleashed a terrific concentrated barrage which drove the coast-defense detachments on Corregidor into cover. The moon had hidden itself and it was only by the lurid light of the great orange bursts of shell that the Units groped and felt their way through the minefields of the North Channel.

To the men on the barges as they crept across the black bay toward the burning margin of the coast, it must have seemed that they were descending through the cold loneliness of death into hell. Hell it now became.

As if angrily awakened by the barrage, Corregidor suddenly opened dazzling yellow eyes that found the Japanese assault party and followed it tenaciously while all the available guns on the island pursued and pummeled it. On the face of the earth there was at that moment no lonelier spot and it took inhuman courage to race forward through the upheaval and throw one's self, stumbling and gasping in the bloody surf, upon the ghostly shore.

(To Be Continued)

PROFILES

• • •

Subhas Chandra Bose

By TAISUKE TAKADA
(From the Shukan Mainichi)

The "Special Express" of Indian Independence continues its thunderous journey. Taking on more and more passengers who swarm toward it in waves at each stop, this great train of the century speeds on with a capacity load. With passengers already numbering more than 300,000,000, it is indeed a historic and magnificent sight.

Of the three foremost leaders of the movement, Gandhi, Nehru and Bose, Gandhi may be likened to that of the conductor. Questions by the passengers such as the direction in which the express train is going, and when the terminal would be reached, would probably be answered by the other two in endless words for it is not an easy task to make ideals and methods understood by the thirty million. But, the mere sight of Gandhi, with his half-clad figure and long staff, would put an immediate end to any uncertainty. With complete trust in Gandhi's smile, they would continue their journey, dreaming of the future independence.

In contrast to this, Nehru, born in the north Indian province of Kashmir, of pure Aryan blood, and possessor of a mind as keen as a dagger, may be called the most appropriate personality for the role of engineer. His past political experiences, filled with the greatest hardships and difficulties, have served to give the final luster to the forging of his sharp mind. Only the cool-headed and keen-minded Nehru can keep the train on the single track, amidst storm and thunder, without derailing.

And now, to what would the intrepid Bose, who suddenly made his appearance in East Asia, be likened? A great political figure, who had served his apprenticeship under C. R. Das, the "Father of Indian Independence," and an outstanding example of the most superb passionate characteristic of the people of Bengal, Subhas Chandra Bose is dauntlessness personified. None but Bose, burning with his fighting spirit, can set the coals ablaze and stir up the generating power of the Indian Independence "Special Express" which is ever speeding onward with its capacity of passengers. This in a word is the characteristic, the historic part that Bose is playing in the great movement.

His Wife Is Freedom

It was late in the year 1929. The father of the present Nehru, Pandit Motilal Nehru, then president of the National Congress Party, rode into the city of Calcutta like the President of India. He was followed by Gandhi, who was welcomed as a God. The streets of Calcutta were tense with excitement, for the Indian National Congress was holding its conference. Here at last I had the privilege of seeing this great personality, Bose. Only 33 years of age and a rising political figure, it was he, who with Srinivas Iyengar, had on the power of his forceful arguments converted the Swaraj (self government) into Purna Swaraj (complete independence). That young and vigorous physique even now looms up and deeply moves my mind.

In 1939, I once again went to India, and that time visited Bose at his home. We conversed freely on such topics as the China affair and the problem of boycott of Japanese goods. Relaxing his six feet of stature on the sofa, Bose and I continued our discussion, at the end of which, he roused himself, and after saying, "Yes, I understand your words very well. Now let me serve you some of our Indian cakes," he, himself, brought out some tea and mixed sugar into my cup. His actions were so much like that of a thoughtful wife, that I said without thinking, "You have no need for a wife, do you?" With a laugh he answered, "I have no need for one. I am still a bachelor." But in that instance, the realization was brought home to me that his whole body had been dedicated to the cause of independence. India was his mother, and the independence movement his wife. It was in unexpected moments such as this that one caught glimpses of this ruling passion.

As his given name Subhas (oration) implies, Bose is a gifted orator. At the time of the general election under the new constitution, in 1936, it was this power of oratory which enabled him, together with his fellow workers to bring into the folds of his party over half of the Indian population by flying to east and to west on a specially chartered plane.

Bose has at last been able to come to Japan to fulfill a desire of long standing. As he bowed in reverence before the Imperial Palace and as he appeared at the special session of the Imperial Diet, I could not help but feel the deepness of his attachment toward our country. No better proof can be had of his respect and friendliness toward Japan than his constant words that he wanted to go as soon as possible to the Grand Shrines of Ise to pay his respects.

PRESENT WORLD WAR PUTS END TO BRITAIN'S MARITIME POWER

Losses of Bottoms Assume Huge Proportions—Monthly Shipbuilding Capacity Is Only 100,000 Tons

[redacted] By KUNITAKE MATSUKUMA [redacted]
(From the Kuzureyuku Eiteikoku Nijunen-shi)

Napoleon Bonaparte, riding triumphantly on the wave of his amazing military conquests, sought on November 21, 1806 to overcome his arch enemy, England, by the proclamation of the Continental Blockade. All European ports under his control were to be closed to English ships, thereby playing havoc with her commerce and industry. This was his strategic move to bring England to her knees. But, Napoleon had not reckoned with the power of the English maritime ascendency, and his scheme was destined to be in vain. Today, as in the past, the prosperity or decline of a nation is closely entwined with the maritime prowess of that state.

During the four years of the first Great War, Britain was tightly blockaded by the energetic activities of the German submarines, her loss of valuable tonnage daily mounted, and the country was on the brink of disaster. Small wonder that Prime Minister Lloyd George should have cried for "ships and more ships." However, due to the timely entrance of the United States into the conflict, and the collapse of the German internal economy, Germany won her battles but lost the war. By the provisions of the Versailles Peace Treaty, Britain confiscated the greater part of German shipping (Germany handed over 2,800,000 tons of her total 3,200,000 tons to the Allies, of which Britain received close to 2,000,000 tons. It was only for a moment that the English Bulldog was able to heave a sigh of relief. Rid of the fear of a costly rivalry with Germany, he found himself confronted with an even more formidable competitor in America.

U.S. Offers Competition

For, once in the war, the United States threw herself into the task of not only sending aid to Britain, but in the construction of huge vessels to transport her own vital resources. In 1918 3,030,000 tons were launched, which in the following year was surpassed by a record of 4,080,000 tons. Needless to say, Britain found in these figures sufficient reasons for renewed headaches.

The great crash of the New York stock market in 1929 proved to be the beginning of an international depression which swept over the economic world. To meet the crisis, England formed an economic bloc of the countries within the British Empire (at the Ottawa Conference in 1932). This measure had a temporary effect, but the slump of the world sea trade continued, so that she was forced in 1935 to adopt a policy of government subsidy.

It was just about that time that the European political atmosphere was being noticeably agitated by the activities of the German National Socialists, and was finally climaxed in September 1939 by the outbreak of the second World War. Looking back at this point on the maritime conditions, one finds that in the 50 year period from 1890 to 1939, there had been an increase of five times in the total shipping tonnage of the world, and one and a half times in the past 20 years alone. But Britain, together with all her colonies, had increased her tonnage only by two and a half times, while from a maximum of 63.4 per cent she has shown a steady decrease in recent years. But in spite of this, in 1939, she still possessed 30.7 per cent of the total world tonnage, and was far ahead of her nearest rival, the United States. The rapid advancement of our nation, in third place, and the surprising revival of Germany are to be especially noted here.

Proclaims Emergency Law

Realizing the precarious state of relations with Germany, Britain in 1939 proclaimed the Emergency National Defense Law, by which she embarked upon the reorganization of her emergency maritime measures. And by the end of August of the same year, the national defense regulations were put into effect. September saw the outbreak of the war, and in the following month, the Shipping Ministry was reconstructed, putting into its hands the greater part of maritime matters. Thus began a full-fledged revision and control of the maritime world. This Shipping Ministry was combined in May, 1941 to form a new Ministry of Wartime Transportaiton.

The requisition of bottoms was begun in December, 1939, though until then a policy of chartering ships had been employed. However, despite vehement opposition from certain quarters, the requisition of "tramp" steamers was enforced, followed by the requisition in February, 1940 of ocean-going regular service vessels, in October that of coastal service ships, and in January 1941, of oil tankers. Thus virtually all available ships were pressed into service.

The disruption of trade due to the activities of submarines and aircraft in World War II and the War of Greater East Asia has already far surpassed the damages done in the last war. Especially in recent months, an average of close to a million tons has been sent to the bottom of the sea monthly, and the total losses by Axis, Anti-Axis and neutral nations combined is approximated at some 22,000,000 tons. During the four years from 1914 to 1918, 15,500,000 tons were destroyed. The total world tonnage just prior to the outbreak of the present conflict was about 69,500,000 tons, and placing the subsequent construction at 9,000,000 tons, some 77,500,000 tons had been possessed by the nations of the world. Therefore already over 28 per cent has gone into Davy Jones' locker. Of this figure it is clear that the anti-Axis camp has suffered the greater percentage and Britain herself is said to have suffeffred a loss of some 14,500,000 tons.

Has Now 8,500,000 Tons

Britain's fighting potentiality from the point of her maritime strength is a much debated question. Subtracting the devastating losses, especially of large ocean-going steamers, she now has about 8,500,000 tons to transport her vital war materials. During peace time, the amount of food, raw materials, manufactured goods, etc, necessary for her existence was placed at 70,000,000 tons annually. But in these days of national emergency, it is said that she will be able to subsist on 40,000,000 tons. And, for the transporation of this minimum tonnage of food, some 34,000,000 to 35,000,000 tons of bottoms are required.

Round trips capable of being made by British ships annually are said to be about three times in peace years. In wartime, Britain must rely upon her closest available market for obtaining her materials, and it is said that the greater part of Britain's shipping is now concentrated in the North Atlantic route to the east coast of the United States. Her geographically nearest market, the European Coninent, and her long distance sources of supplies in East Asia, Australia and India, have either been entirely or temporarily severed. Together with this, taking into consideration the damages inflicted by German bombers on British port facilities and efficiency, the time required for the formation of convoys, the decrease in speed, and the necessity of round-about routes, even the crossing of the Atlantic, normally only a few days' journey now is limited to from three and a half to four round trips annually. In other words, with the present available 8,500,000 tons, making from three and a half to four round trips yearly, only from 30,000,000 to 34,000,000 tons can be transported to the British Isles, which barely meets the absolute minimum of 34,000,000 tons required by the nation. Thus the anticipated final collapse of Britain from her position as the leading wartime nation is fast approaching.

Monthly Capacity Low

Britain, with her monthly shipbuilding capacity of 100,000 tons certainly will not be able to deal a blow of consequential effect against the Axis, but the United States has been greatly improving her facilities so that she is now said to be constructing over 500,000 tons a month.

As hitherto related, with the development of World War II, Britain had requisitined the greater part of her shipping into government service and has assigned them to the most vital wartime sea lanes of the North Atlantic, abandoning other oft-traversed routes.

Trade with Argentina, one of the chief sources of meat and wheat has shown a rapid decline in tonnage from a monthly average of 150,000 tons to a total of only 716,000 tons from January to August of last year. The future speaks for itself.

Inheriting the neglected trade routes, vessels of the United States, Panama, Greece, Norway and other nations have made themselves evident in all sea routes. It goes without saying that after the end of the war, these countries will not willingly return these newly gained maritime advantages to Britain. Her shipping industry will have difficult postwar days ahead just as she had faced them with the coming of peace in 1918.

The British advocate the redistribution of shipping rights as they existed on September 3, 1939. This would mean that the British maritime power would be revived to the level held at the start of the war. The United States on her part, of course, does not wish to return everything on a silver platter to the British even though Britain be her bosom ally. Upholding her demands for the maintenance of the conditions existent in June, 1941, the United States refuses to give in, and the deadlock continues.

No solution has been found as yet to this problem. Left for future consideration, there is little possibility of the United States yielding. It appears that the British control of the seas is going to disappear amid bitter tears.

Aboard the ill-fated Prince of

(Continued on Page 3)